

Rural District Council

OF

T E N T E R D E N .

ANNUAL REPORT


FOR

1 9 1 0 ,

BY

JAMES SCOTT TEW, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer for Health.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30181756>

Centerden Rural District.

AREA AND POPULATION.

			Area in Statute Acres.		Inhabited Houses.		Population.		
			Land and Inland Water.	Inland Water only.	1881.	1891	1881	1891	1901
1.	Appledore	...	3008	17	134	129	648	595	524
2.	Biddenden	...	7191	11	272	246	1352	1362	1058
4.	High Halden	...	3751	2	127	115	637	646	507
3.	Kennardington	..	2163	14	41	40	188	194	194
5.	Newenden	..	1046	6	32	34	152	149	126
6.	Rolvenden	..	5753	12	272	269	1286	1194	1065
7.	Stone-cum-Ebony	..	4839	41	99	83	561	415	341
8.	Wittersham	..	3625	23	179	153	886	803	658
9.	Woodchurch	..	7001	4	249	247	1240	1179	1050
			38377	130	1405	1316	6950	6537	5523

The Population of the Tenterden Rural District estimated to the middle of 1910, was 4725, showing a decrease of 798 since the census of 1901, and of 81 on the estimated population of 1909.

The number of registered births amounted to 124, including 74 of males and 50 of females, and giving a **Birth-rate** of 26·2 per 1,000 of population, as compared with a similar rate the previous year and 26·1 in 1908.

Sixty-one deaths were returned, consisting of 34 of males and 27 of females. To these must be added 4 deaths of residents which occurred outside the district, viz., at the Union Workhouse, making a nett total of 65 deaths.

The **Death-rate** was 13·7 per 1,000 of the population, as against 16·6 in the previous year, and 14·1 in 1908.

The **Principal Epidemic Diseases** include Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever (including the three principal forms: Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid Fever, and Pyrexia of uncertain origin) and Diarrhœa.

No deaths were caused by any of these diseases.

The **Epidemic Disease death-rate** was consequently *Nil*, as against 0·41 in the previous year, and 0·40 in 1908.

The **Infant Mortality**, i.e., the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered births was 64, as compared with 63 in the previous year, and 46 in 1908.

The birth-rate in **England and Wales** in 1910 was 24·8 per 1,000 of the population, which is 0·8 per 1,000 below the rate in 1909, and lower than the rate in any other year on record. Compared with the average in the ten years 1900—1909, the birth-rate in 1910 showed a decrease of 2·7 per 1,000.

The death-rate in 1910 was 13·4 per 1,000, which was 1·1 per 1,000 below the rate in 1909 and lower than the rate in any other year on record; compared with the average rate in the ten years 1900—1909, the death-rate in 1910 showed a decrease of 2·4 per 1,000.

The rate of mortality among infants under one year of age to 1,000 registered births was 106, which is 3 per 1,000 below the rate in 1909. The rate in 1910 was lower than in any other year on record. Compared with the average in the 10 years 1900-1909, the rate of infantile mortality in 1910 showed a decrease of 26 per 1,000.

The epidemic disease death-rate was 0·99 per 1,000 living, against 1·28, 1·34, and 1·13 respectively in the three preceding years.

The vital statistics for the District for 1910 are satisfactory, and, as shown by the following table, compare favourably with the rates for England and Wales; the epidemic disease death-rate, and the infant mortality being respectively 0·99 and 42 below the corresponding rates for the country generally. The death-rate is 0·3 higher than the rate for the country as a whole.

		Death-rate.	Epidemic Disease Death-rate.	Infant Mortality.
England and Wales	...	13·4	0·99	106
Tenterden Rural	..	13·7	Nil.	64
			0.99	42

The Birth-rate for this District was the same as that of the previous year and 1·4 *higher* than that for the Country generally.

A.—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Under the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts, 1889 and 1899, the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in the District, viz., Small-pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, the disease known as Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina, and the Fevers known by any of the following names ; Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid, Relapsing, Continued and Puerperal.

Only eight cases were notified during the year, as compared with 7 in 1909, and consisted of 7 cases of Scarlet Fever, and one of Diphtheria.

Scarlet Fever—Seven non-fatal cases occurred, as compared with 2 in the previous year, and were notified : 1 in August from Biddenden, 4 in September (3 at Wittersham and 1 at Rolvenden), 1 in October and 1 in November at Wittersham.

One of the cases which occurred at Wittersham in September was that of a young man engaged as baker at a general store at which the postal business is carried on. He was removed to relatives in another part of the village: the premises were disinfected and the post office work carried on at another house for 10 days.

With the exception of two, all the Scarlet Fever cases were among children.

Diphtheria.—Only one case was notified, as against two cases and one death in the previous year. The patient, a woman aged 26, was notified in August from Biddenden and made a good recovery.

On the 15th August, 1910, an Order cited as “The Diphtheria Anti-toxin (Outside London) Order, 1910, was issued by the Local Government Board. This Order sanctions the provision by District Councils of a temporary supply of diphtheria anti-toxin, and of medical assistance in connection with the temporary supply of diphtheria anti-toxin, for the poorer inhabitants of their district, subject to the arrangements with respect to the keeping, distribution, and use of the diphtheria anti-toxin being made in accordance with the advice of the Medical Officer of Health.

I attended a meeting of your Council on the 9th December and it was then agreed to keep a supply of anti-toxin, and I was instructed to arrange matters, and notify the medical men. I then accordingly prepared and forwarded the following circular letter to the medical practitioners notifying cases in the district.

Dear Sir,

**The Diphtheria Anti-toxin (Outside London) Order,
1910.**

“In view of the fact now generally recognised, viz., that in cases of Diphtheria, and more particularly in laryngeal diphtheria or membranous croup, the chances of the patient’s recovery are vastly increased by the injection of anti-toxin at the earliest possible stage of the disease, the Tenterden Rural District Council wish me to inform you that they intend at once to carry out the suggestions contained in the above Order.

A stock of Diphtheria Anti-toxin will be kept at the office of the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. W. L. C. Turner, Town Hall, High Street, Tenterden.)

This will be for the injection of patients before they go to hospital, and who are too poor to pay for so expensive a remedy themselves.

Any qualified medical practitioner can obtain a dose or doses on giving the name and address of the patient for whom it is intended. In some cases it may be more convenient and may facilitate the early use of the remedy if the medical practitioner uses his own anti-toxin and later on either refunds it from the Council's store, or sends an account (giving the names and addresses of the patients for whom it was used), to the Sanitary Inspector as early afterwards as convenient.

It must be clearly understood that the early administration of anti-toxin shall in no way substitute prompt removal to an Isolation Hospital, should one be available.

This free provision of anti-toxin as above suggested applies to all poor persons, including those in receipt of parish relief."

It is satisfactory to record that no cases of **Small-pox, Enteric Fever, Erysipelas, or Puerperal Fever** occurred throughout the year.

No **Isolation Hospital** is available for cases of infectious disease.

The Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Order, 1910—

On the 13th December, 1910, the Local Government Board issued a General Order and Regulations revising the regulations relating to Medical Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances of Urban and Rural Districts.

This Order reproduces certain of the provisions contained in the Orders of 23rd March, 1891, and prescribes some new provisions.

The two Orders of 23rd March, 1891, referred to are rescinded, and the provisions of the new Order were to come into operation on 1st January, 1911, except those of Article 10, relating to tenure of office, which takes effect on the 1st April, 1911.

The principal changes made by the new Order are as follows:

Article 1. Sets out the circumstances under which it will be necessary for the Council to submit to the Board the Schedule of particulars required by the Board on the appointment of a Medical Officer of Health or Inspector of Nuisances.

Article 3. Requires that notice of appointment to be by advertisement.

Article 7. Enables the Council to make a new appointment immediately notice has been given to determine an existing appointment.

Articles 10 & 11. Prescribe new conditions as to tenure of office.

Article 19 Sub-clause (13) requires a Medical Officer of Health to furnish the Board with a weekly list of all cases of infectious disease, and to furnish the County Medical Officer of Health with a duplicate of such list.

„ Sub-clause (15) requires a Medical Officer of Health to report to the Board any cases of Plague, Cholera or Small-pox.

„ Sub-clause (16) requires a Medical Officer of Health to supply the Board with three copies of his Annual report and one copy of any special report, and urges Councils to have these former reports printed.

Article 20 deals with the duties of Inspectors of Nuisances.

I addressed a letter to the Board on the subject of sending the weekly returns of infectious disease, and on receiving their reply made an arrangement for sending these returns which should prove satisfactory.

In return the Board furnishes the Sanitary Inspector and myself with a weekly summary of the main contents of the returns for all sanitary districts in England and Wales.

Tuberculosis in all its forms caused 7 deaths during the year, as compared with 9 in 1909. Of these, 4 deaths were certified as due to Phthisis (consumption of the lungs) as against 7 in 1909. The death-rate from all forms of the disease was 1.48 and the Phthisis death-rate 0.84 per 1,000 of population.

The death-rate in 1909 from all forms of the disease for the whole of England and Wales, was 1·52, and the Phthisis death-rate 1·08 per 1000 of population. In that year the corresponding rates for this District were 1·87 and 1·45 respectively. The comparative figures for 1910 for the Country generally are not yet available.

No notifications have been received by me during the year, either under the voluntary system of notification adopted some years ago, or under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1908, under which all cases of Phthisis occurring among poor persons are compulsorily notifiable.

Disinfection is carried out after deaths from Phthisis, whether notified or not, I keeping the Sanitary Inspector informed of the deaths, obtaining the necessary information from the death returns.

B.—NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that not a single death occurred from any of the common infectious diseases, which are not notifiable, viz: **Measles, Whooping-Cough, Diarrhœa or Influenza.**

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.—The following table shows the number and classification of the premises registered:

PARISH.		COW-KEEPERS.	DAIRY-MEN.	PURVEY-ORS.	COW-KEEPERS & DAIRY-MEN.	DAIRY-MEN AND PURVEY-ORS.	Totals.
Appledore	...	2	8	...	...	..	10
Biddenden	...	3	44	...	...	1	48
High Halden	..	4	27	1	1	1	34
Kennardington	...	...	2	1	...	3	6
Newenden	..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rolvenden	...	2	9	8	1	8	28
Stone	...	...	12	3	...	3	18
Wittersham	..	...	11	2	1	4	18
Woodchurch	...	1	24	6	...	3	34
Totals	...	12	137	21	3	24	197

Mr. Turner, the Sanitary Inspector, reports that the premises inspected have been found in a satisfactory condition

I regard the milk supply of the district as good.

Regulations for the control of the premises, under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, have been in force since September 30th, 1905.

No special arrangements are made for the examination of cows by a veterinary surgeon.

Slaughter-houses.—These are 9 in number, and are situated as follows:

Appledore	1
Biddenden	2
High Halden	1
Rolvenden	2
Wittersham	1
Woodchurch	2
	—
	9
	—

These could be looked after in a more satisfactory manner if Bye-laws were adopted, a course previously recommended by me on more than one occasion.

No inspector is employed having a special certificate for meat inspection.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.—The following is a summary of the list of premises on the register.

		Factories.	Workshops.		Total.
		Millers.	Bake-houses	Laundries	
Appledore	...	...	2	...	2
Biddenden	...	...	1	...	1
High Halden	...	1	2	..	3
Rolvenden	...	...	2	1	3
Wittersham	...	1	2	..	3
Woodchurch	..	...	2	...	2
Totals	...	2	11	1	14

The work of inspection, &c. is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector, and he has not found it necessary to call my attention to any defects during the year, the only matters arising being whitewashing of bakehouses, and this has been done on request.

Sect 22 of the Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890, has not been declared in force.

Elementary Schools.—On account of the prevalence of Chicken-pox I advised the closure of the Woodchurch Church of England Schools from March 8th to March 24th, 1910, and during its closure took the opportunity of inspecting the premises. I found various defects—school yards were in a bad state, rain water drain stopped, inefficient bell-trap in girl's yard, no means of flushing one urinal, and apparently the water supply was limited and unsatisfactory.

I made representations to the proper source and the defects were promptly remedied.

I also visited the Biddenden Church of England Schools with Dr. Howarth and members of the School Committee on several occasions in April, May, and July, and in consequence of the unsatisfactory state of the closets, new pail closets were put in and other improvements made.

I have also inspected the drainage system with Mr. Turner, and certain alterations are proposed by which some existing nuisances will be obviated. The matter is still under consideration.

Drainage—The proposed extension of the sewer at Wittersham for some 700 yards to an outfall where it will be treated by tanks and bacteria beds was in hand at the end of the year. The cost is about £280.

Water Supply.—A considerable portion of the district is supplied by the Cranbrook Water Company. Throughout the year complaints were made from time to time by persons taking this supply, (both in this and other local areas, of the water being extremely thick and dark, and unfit for any kind of domestic use.

I examined it on several occasions and found the defects due to excess of iron and earthy deposits, but although physically unfit for consumption, the deterioration was not due to any kind of dangerous animal or vegetable pollution.

The Company were aware of the deterioration and causes, viz., increasing consumption, and too little engine power.

A statement of the action of the Company appeared in a report of their half yearly meeting, an account of which was given at length in the "Kentish Express and Ashford News" for September 3rd, 1910.

I am indebted to Mr. C. Duncan Murton, Secretary to the Water Company, for the following, written after the close of the year 1910, in answer to inquiries I made:

"In 1909 we began to be dissatisfied with the result of the filtering process, though the water was reported on as "a satisfactory water and the treatment adopted for the removal of iron is evidently effective."

"The question of Engine and Pump power also being a matter requiring very serious attention, as our staff were working too long, and the Engine was doing too much and we were unable to stop for a sufficient length of time to overhaul it. After much discussion and consideration it was resolved to put in a new Suction Gas Plant and to adopt Candy Filters.

"The new Suction Gas Plant can pump 24,000 gallons per hour instead of 16,000, the amount pumped by the old steam engines.

"The Candy Filters are, I take it, well known to you and do not require any description.

"I have sent you a copy of Dr. Howarth's analysis made within a month or two.

“As to the disturbance of the water, you will recollect that
 “we draw from a borehole with the old engine, and the bore-
 “hole is necessarily filled with pumps. To put down a new
 “engine and pumps it was necessary to sink a new borehole.
 “To go any distance from the existing borehole was to run a
 “very good chance of missing the water altogether in this
 “neighbourhood of tipped up strata.

“Before sinking the new borehole we had the new filtering
 “plant erected, but owing to a constant churning of the water
 “in the new borehole by the boring tube, the water and iron
 “in the old borehole were disturbed, and we found that we
 “were pumping through from one borehole to another.

“We also went through a bed of fine stuff when sinking the
 “new borehole which we did not meet in the old one, and this,
 “curiously enough, apparently had some affinity for iron and
 “was too much for the filters, which were then of course very
 “much more than ample for filtering the 16,000 gallons
 “pumped per hour.

“The result of all this was that no doubt that fresh iron got
 “into the mains and caused the discolouration.

“Then came the trouble of the breakdown of the Engines
 “and the necessity to pump from Hawkhurst and take a supply
 “from Biddenden. In both cases the result was the same—
 “the water flowed in a contrary direction whilst pumping was
 “going on and back in the usual direction when pumping
 “stopped, and the supply was by gravity, and was stirring up
 “twice a day all the iron in the mains.

“Attempts were made to flush out the mains when the
 “Steam Pumping Plant was repaired, but it is a very big
 “business to wash out some sixty miles of mains, and it was
 “not until the new plant was in working order that we have
 “been able to do this.

“The mains have been emptied twice all the way through
 “their length, refilled, and the outlets left open until the water
 “came clear, and it is now quite a long time since we had a
 “single complaint from any consumer.

“As regards the rest of your letter, the depth of the well is exactly the same as the old one. We hoped to get down deeper, but found that we began to lose water, and had to stop and plug the bottom of the new borehole.

“With regard to the new plant its capacity is 24,000 gallons per hour as I have mentioned. The pumps are made by Warners, the well-known pump makers, and it is driven by suction gas produced on the premises, the engine and plant being one of Crossleys.

“The filters I have mentioned, are three filters about eight feet in diameter, fully capable of dealing with the 24,000 gallons pumped through.”

Sixteen new connections have been made during the year (11 at Biddenden and 5 at Rolvenden).

Adoptive Acts.—Neither the parts of the Public Health Acts Amendment Acts of 1890 and 1907. applicable to Rural Districts, nor the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, have been adopted.

Hop-picking.—The state of the premises used for the accommodation of ‘foreign’ pickers was fairly good, but there is much room for improvement, especially as to the supply of water.

Bye-laws should be adopted.

Bye-laws and Regulations—In addition to Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order before referred to, Bye-laws with respect to Tents, Vans, Sheds, and similar structures are in force.

There has been no necessity for **Legal Proceedings** to be taken in connection with public health matters during the year.

The health conditions at the end of the year were very satisfactory, no single case of infectious disease having been notified during the month of December.

Mr. Turner's report on the work carried out in his department during the year, the statistical tables required by the Local Government Board, and the table required by the Secretary of State for recording action taken under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, are appended.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES SCOTT TEW.

March 20th, 1911.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Tenterden Rural District Council.*

Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Report for the year ending December 31st, 1910.

As Inspector of Nuisances 74 inspections were made and 26 Nuisances found to exist. Notices to abate were served in each case.

The huts and other places used by "foreign" hop-pickers were in fairly good condition.

The premises inspected under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order were satisfactory.

Under the Factory and Workshops Act 28 inspections were made. In a few cases it was necessary to call attention to the periodical whitewashing of bakehouses, the instructions were complied with.

Plans were prepared, and the contract let, for sewer extensions and outfall works at Wittersham.

These are nearly all completed.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. L. C. TURNER.

January 14th, 1911.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1910 and previous Years.

YEAR.	BIRTHS.				TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Deaths of Deaths of				NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Number		Rate.	Under 1 year of age		Rate per 1000 Births registered	At all ages.		TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Number	Rate.
		3.	4.		5.	6.		7.	8.					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.		
1900	6276	138	22.0	13	94	80	12.7	...	...	13	93	14.8
1901	5523	134	24.2	8	50	69	12.4	...	...	10	79	14.3
1902	5408	124	22.9	9	72	66	12.2	...	...	11	77	14.2
1903	5317	118	22.1	12	101	65	12.2	...	...	9	74	13.9
1904	5228	129	24.6	18	139	68	13.0	...	...	9	77	14.7
1905	5141	139	27.0	11	79	91	17.7	...	...	11	102	19.8
1906	5055	121	23.9	6	49	58	11.4	...	...	4	62	12.2
1907	4970	122	24.5	8	65	60	12.0	...	...	12	72	14.4
1908	4887	128	26.1	6	46	65	13.3	...	...	4	69	14.1
1909	4806	126	26.2	8	63	74	15.3	...	...	6	80	16.6
Averages for years 1900-1909.	5161	127	24.3	9	75	69	13.2	...	..	8	78	14.9
1910	4725	124	26.2	8	64	61	12.9	...	...	4	65	13.7

At Census of 1901

Total population at all ages
Number of Inhabited houses
Average number of persons per house

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water).

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District

Union Workhouse. Tenterden. (in Urban District)

Is the Union Workhouse within the District?

No.

TABLE III

**Cases of Infectious Disease notified during
the Year 1910.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					
		Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards
Small-pox
Cholera
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Erysipelas
Scarlet fever ...	7	...	...	5	...	2	...
Typhus fever
Enteric fever
Relapsing fever
Continued fever
Puerperal fever
Plague
Phthisis
Voluntary
Poor law
Total ...	8		...	5	...	3	

ISOLATION HOSPITAL—Nil.

SCHEDULE B.

1910.

Causes of Death.	All Ages.	Under 1.	1—5	5—15	15—26	25—65	65 & upwards	Deaths in Public Institutions in the district whether of Residents or Non-residents
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria Membranous Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asiatic Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea, Dysentery .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
<i>Other continued Fevers</i> .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.....
.....
.....
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Other septic diseases</i>	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
.....
.....
Intermittent Fever and } Malarial Cachexia }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Meninges	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Lungs	4	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer	5	..	..	..	..	2	3	..
Premature Birth	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developmental Diseases	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Age	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation and Softening } of Brain }	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Organic Diseases of Heart	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Acute Bronchitis	4	3	..	..	..	..	1	..
Chronic Bronchitis	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Lobar (Croupous) Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lobular (Broncho-) Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Stomach	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Obstruction of Intestines	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Tumours and Other Affections } of Female Genital Organs }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents and Diseases of } Parturition }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths by Accident or } Negligence }	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths by Suicide	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Deaths from Ill-defined Causes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other Causes	25	..	..	..	1	10	14	..
ALL CAUSES	65	8	2	2	1	19	33	..

TABLE V
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910,
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under
One Year of Age.

Causes of Death.		Under 1 Week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year
ALL CAUSES	Certified	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	6
	Uncertified	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
i. Common infectious Diseases.	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases <i>See Notes to Table IV:</i>	Diarrhoea all forms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gastritis, Gastrointestinal Catarrh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
iii. Wasting Diseases	Premature Birth	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Congenital Defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	<i>See Notes to Table IV.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atrophy, Debility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
iv. Tuberculous Diseases	Marasmus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>See Notes to Table IV.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculosis Peritonitis, Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	<i>See Notes to Table IV.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
v. Other Causes.	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bronchitis	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
	Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Suffocation, over-lying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
		1	..	1	..	2	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	8

Population estimated to middle of 1910, 4,725

Births in the year { legitimate 118
illegitimate 6

Deaths ,, { legitimate infants 8
illegitimate ,, 0

Deaths from all causes at all ages 65

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1910

on the administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, in
connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION of FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES

*Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors
of Nuisances.*

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	4		
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	24		
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report)			
Total	28		

6.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number Prosecutions (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i> Want of Cleanliness ...	5	5		
Total ...	5	5		

Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890,
has not been adopted.

3—HOME WORK.

Nil.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1.)					Number. (2)
Important classes of work-shops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Factories	Corn Mills	...	...	2
	Bakehouses	...	...	...	11
	Laundry	...	..	...	1
	Total number of Workshops on Register				14

5—OTHER MATTERS.

Nil.

*J. S. TEW,**Medical Officer of Health.**March. 20th, 1911.*

